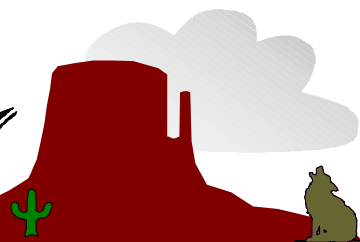


VISIBILITY



THIRD QUARTER 1999

POLLUTION PREVENTION NEWSLETTER

MARICOPA COUNTY UNVEILS GENERAL PERMIT PROGRAM

What is a General Permit?

A General Permit is issued to cover a large number of sources that have substantially similar operations that are subject to comparable requirements for operations, emissions, monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping. In effect, the General Permit is a single set of conditions that applies to many similar sources. Specific sources may then apply for an Authority to Operate (ATO) under a General Permit.



than a site-specific permit. The average time to receive an ATO should be no more than two weeks, as compared to about 100 days to issue an individual permit. This is possible because the permit has a pre-established set of permit conditions that have already been through the public notice process.

Because the permit conditions are not customized for each facility, the engineering time required to process the application is less,

and Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Refinishing Operations. Maricopa County will be adding several additional General Permits in the future. Facilities will be notified if a General Permit has been issued for their type of industry when their current permit is due for renewal.

How do I find out more?

You can check out our website at <http://www.maricopa.gov/sbeap>. Click on "Getting Permits," "Permit Operations Manual," and finally "General Permits." You may also call Donna Gilbert at (602) 506-6094.

How are General Permits issued?

They are issued either by the Control Officer on his own or in response to a petition. When the Control Officer issues a General Permit, he may also establish a specific application for sources in the covered category.

Any person may submit a petition to the Control Officer for issuance of a General Permit for a specific type of industry. The petition would propose a particular class of facilities and list the number of facilities in the proposed industry type, along with their size, types of processes, and operating conditions. The petition would also demonstrate how the class meets the criteria for a General Permit. The criteria are listed in Rule 230 of the Maricopa County Rules and Regulations, Sections 100, 301, 302, and 303, and in A.R.S. §49-426(H). The Control Officer must provide a written response within 120 days of receipt of this request.

What are the advantages of a General Permit?

An ATO under a General Permit is issued more quickly and is less costly

resulting in a cost savings for the applicant. The total fee for an ATO is paid at the time of application. This is instead of the separate application and permit fees facilities pay for a site-specific permit.

Another advantage of General Permits is that they "level the playing field" between sources of a similar nature by imposing the same permit conditions on all sources that have an ATO under that General Permit.

What is the process for getting an ATO?

A facility desiring an ATO under a General Permit would fill out a simple application showing they qualify for the specific General Permit and pay a fee of \$385.00 (Note: This fee is subject to change). Within 2 weeks, if approved, the facility would receive their ATO and a copy of the General Permit.

Have any General Permits been issued yet by Maricopa County?

Yes, three General Permits have been issued so far: Gasoline Dispensing Operations; Fuel Burning Operations;

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SUCCESS STORY: PRESTIGE CLEANERS



Prestige Cleaners has been named one of 15 Model Cleaners in the United States by the National Waste Prevention Coalition for reducing the use

of traditional cleaning solvent and collecting a half-million hangers a year for reuse. Prestige is the only drycleaner in Arizona to win the Model Cleaners Project Award.

Concern for the Environment

Company president Donn Frye said that "Since we opened for business in 1964, Prestige Cleaners has always been committed to its environmental responsibilities." Prestige Cleaners Store #8 in Scottsdale uses DF-2000, a synthetic petroleum solvent that is an alternative to perchloroethylene, or "perc," the solvent traditionally used by dry cleaners. Use of DF-2000 has reduced the cleaner's overall use of solvent. A water evaporation and filtration system reduces the generation of contaminated water, saving the cleaner about \$1,800 a year.

The hanger reuse program saves the cleaner \$16,000 a year on purchases of hangers. They promote the hanger collection program by giving customers "hanger caddies" and offering \$1 discounts when the caddy is returned

full. Of the estimated 500,000 hangers that the Scottsdale store recovers from its customers annually, they reuse about 300,000 themselves and give the rest to charities. In addition, the cleaner provides interested customers with a reusable garment bag at no charge; recycles about 2,000 pounds of disposable plastic garment bags a year; uses bags made from recycled plastic; donates unclaimed clothes to charities; recycles paper; and uses paper products with recycled content.

Prestige Cleaners has stores in Scottsdale, Tempe, and Chandler.

Combined Evaluation Effort

More than 20 agencies and organizations around the country were involved in the evaluation effort, including the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Nominations came from the public, government agencies and the dry cleaning industry. Cleaners were selected for their exemplary practices in reducing both solid wastes and toxic wastes. "These cleaners can serve as models - for the dry cleaning industry and other industries - as we prepare to enter the 21st Century," said coalition coordinator Tom Watson. The model cleaners were selected after a thorough evaluation. The other 14 cleaners named as Model Cleaners by the National Waste Prevention Coalition include four cleaners in California, three in New York, two in Colorado and one

each in Illinois, North Dakota, Oregon, Texas, and Wisconsin.

National Program

The Seattle-based National Waste Prevention Coalition, founded in 1994, is made up primarily of people in the field of solid waste management. Its members work for local, state and federal government agencies, and for non-profit organizations, universities, consultants and others. The goals of the Coalition are to prevent waste from being created, and to reduce the use of resources. For more information, go to <http://www.metrokc.gov/nwpc>.

DO YOU HAVE A MODEL YEAR 1967-87



If so, you may qualify for the Voluntary Vehicle Repair & Retrofit Program offered by the Maricopa County Environmental Services Department. In order to qualify:

- ☞ You must be willing to participate;
- ☞ Your vehicle must be functionally operational;
- ☞ Your vehicle must have been registered in Maricopa or Pima County for at least 24 months. It cannot have been unregistered prior to August 1998;
- ☞ Your vehicle must be titled in Arizona;
- ☞ Your vehicle must be model year 1987 or older;
- ☞ Your vehicle must have failed the "Emissions Inspection Results" section; failures in the "Equipment" or "Pressure & Purge Inspection Results" sections are not eligible;
- ☞ Work must be done at a participating garage; and,
- ☞ There will be no reimbursements available for work already done.

If you meet these requirements, need more information, or want a referral to the nearest participating repair facility, call (480) 894-9661 or 1-800-CLEANUP. If you have any questions about the program, please contact Amy Rex at (602) 506-6016.

ALTERNATIVE FOAM BLOWING WORKSHOP

HCFCs are used widely in the polyurethane and other foam manufacturing industries as a blowing agent. Due to concerns about ozone depletion, this class of chemicals will be banned soon. The most widely used, HCFC-141b, will be banned on December 31, 2002. Companies need to begin finding alternatives now. The current range of alternatives include pentane and other hydrocarbons, HFCs, and water or carbon dioxide based formulations.

On December 9th, there will be a workshop to bring together local foam manufacturers and suppliers of alternative blowing agents for demonstrations and discussions. This workshop will be of interest to: manufactured home builders, foam insulation contractors, freezer and refrigerator manufacturers, boat builders, spa manufacturers, and slabstock and other foam manufacturers.

Contact Mike Sussman at (602) 207-2346 or sussman.michael@ev.state.az.us or Rich Polito at (602) 506-5102 or rpolino@mail.maricopa.gov for more information. Or register online at <http://www.maricopa.gov/sbeap>.

AIR QUALITY HIRES NEW COMPLIANCE MANAGER

George D. Greenly, Jr., CCM, QEP, has recently joined the Maricopa County Environmental Services Department as the new Compliance Section Manager in the Air Quality Division. Mr. Greenly has over twenty years of experience in environmental compliance, supervision, and management.

In his new position, Mr. Greenly will oversee the earthmoving and asbestos programs, inspections of major and minor sources, source testing, and review of operation and maintenance plans for major and minor sources in Maricopa County.

Mr. Greenly most recently served as Sectional Scientist with the Waste and Environmental Management Department of the Mason and Hanger Corporation at the U.S. Department of Energy Pantex Plant in Amarillo, Texas. In that capacity, he was responsible for the non-radiological ambient air monitoring program, oversaw their meteorological monitoring and data quality assurance, and was their lead air quality scientist for the Title V application.

Prior to that, Mr. Greenly was an environmental consultant and Section Manager for International Technology Corporation, where he worked with the South Coast Air Quality Management District serving on the RECLAIM Working Group.

Finally, Mr. Greenly was Atmospheric Physicist for Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory from 1978 to 1991, overseeing about 14 employees with an annual budget of \$4 million. He managed the operational readiness of the Atmospheric Release Advisory Capability (ARAC) and provided atmospheric dispersion modeling for atmospheric releases of toxic material for incidents such as the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant accident, the Damascus, Arkansas, Titan II nuclear weapon accident, and the Chernobyl, USSR, nuclear power plant accident.

Mr. Greenly is certified by the Institute of Professional Environmental Practice (IPEP) as a Qualified Environmental Professional (QEP). He is also certified by ANSI/RAB as an ISO 14001 environmental management system

(EMS) Auditor, and by the American Meteorological Society as a Certified Consulting Meteorologist. He has been published in various professional and technical journals.

His professional associations include the Air & Waste Management Association, National Association of Environmental Professionals, American Meteorological Society, and National Association of Environmental Management. George currently serves as a member of the IPEP Board of Trustees.

Mr. Greenly holds an MS in Meteorology from the University of Oklahoma in Norman, Oklahoma and a BS in Meteorology from Florida State University in Tallahassee, Florida.

In his leisure time, George enjoys fishing, golf, and genealogical research.

WINTER POLLUTION IS AROUND THE CORNER

As ozone season winds down, we need to start thinking about things we can all do to reduce carbon monoxide and particulate pollution during the fall and winter months. Although particulates are a year-round concern in the Valley, carbon monoxide season begins October 15, 1999. There are several things that Maricopa County is encouraging this season to help reduce air pollution:

- Tune your car,
- Change your oil every 3000 to 5000 miles,
- Keep tires inflated to proper levels.

And, when a high air pollution advisory is in effect (call (602) 506-6400 to check):

- Don't use a woodburning fireplace,
- Combine your errands,
- Carpool, ride the bus, bicycle, or telecommute.

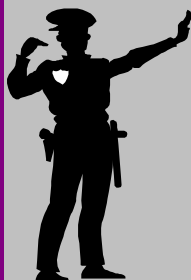
We haven't had an exceedance in three years and we need your help to continue to maintain the quality of air and life that we have in Maricopa County.

ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS

A monthly report of enforcement actions is published on our website at <http://www.maricopa.gov/sbeap> under "News and Events." This is a summary of the air enforcement actions over the past three months.

Maricopa County Environmental Services Department uses one or more of the following methods to bring companies into compliance with the Air Pollution Control Regulations:

- A Permit Revocation may be initiated against a facility that has not demonstrated compliance or has been found in violation of any applicable Rule.
- A Permit may be suspended immediately for Air Quality violations. The facility would not be permitted to operate.
- Citations are issued for violations of the Air Pollution Control Regulations. The citation directs the defendant to appear for arraignment in Justice Court.
- Orders of Abatement are issued to individuals or corporations for violations of the Maricopa County Air Pollution Control regulations. Criminal charges or civil penalties may be pursued.
- Civil Complaints are filed in Superior Court for violations of Maricopa County Air Pollution Control Regulations.



These are the air violations for this quarter:

June 1999:

- Tuff Bilt L.L.C. was issued a Citation for operating without an Air Quality permit.
- Anderson Clayton Corp. was issued a Citation for failure to comply with permit conditions.

July 1999: No air enforcement actions issued.

August 1999: No air enforcement actions issued.

DEADLINES FOR SOLVENT CLEANING

The following requirements apply to all solvent cleaning machines, except those using solvents with at least 95% water or no more than 5% VOC.

As of September 1, 1999, signs are required to be in place on or next to all solvent cleaning tanks and sinks. Each sign must say the following:

- ◆ "Drain parts until they can be removed without dripping."
- ◆ "Wipe up spills and drips as soon as possible."
- ◆ "Store used spill rags/wiping material in covered container."
- ◆ "Don't leave cloth or any absorbent materials in or on this tank."
- ◆ "Keep cover closed when parts are not being handled." (This message is not for "sink-on-a drum" type cleaners that have their solvent reservoir remote from the sink.)

Unless they have no moving parts, all machines must also have a copy of instructions somewhere on site and have the following message: "Operating instructions can be obtained from ____." (*List the person or place that has the instructions.*)

Starting November 1, 1999, all general parts cleaners must use solvent with a VOC vapor pressure no greater than 2 mm Hg.[millimeters of mercury]. This includes cleaning machines in which dipping, flushing, or rinsing is done and also "sink-on-a-drum" style parts washers.

Jet washers and other cleaning units that use solvent containing at least 95% water already meet this standard. Solvent suppliers such as Gemtek, Mirachem, Safety Kleen, Solvent Recy-Clean, and Solvent Systems have assured us that their currently active customers will meet the deadline. All can supply water-diluted cleaning products that meet County requirements when dilution instructions are followed. In addition, the last three companies also supply petroleum-derived combustible solvents that are close to 100% VOC and that meet the County vapor-pressure standard. Generic combustible solvents with a 150°F flashpoint also meet the 2 mm standard. Safety Kleen, on their own initiative, has supplied the County with written documentation

regarding the vapor pressure of their combustible solvents.

Mirachem and Gemtek assert that they make only products that are diluted with water either at the factory and/or by the user. Both companies have products that have been recognized by California's South Coast Air Quality Management District as environmentally friendly. The products must meet a stringent test showing they do little or no harm to the environment and the user.

Warning is given to those persons who concoct their own solvents: Be sure **YOU** comply with this regulation! The Small Business Environmental Assistance Program at (602) 506-5150 can help you. Their service is confidential and available year-round.

Certain high-tech medical devices, cleanroom manufacturing processes, and electronic communication equipment are exempt from the vapor pressure limit by subsection 308.3 of Rule 331. But any such cleaning device using non-conforming solvent must meet strict freeboard and covering requirements.

Remember: Wood-handled brushes are not allowed for solvent cleaning. After December 31, 1999, even wood-handled brushes with sealed handles will not be allowed.

Y2K: IS YOUR FACILITY READY?

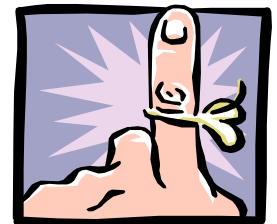
The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is encouraging facilities to take prompt and proper measures to prevent potential Y2K computer failures that may cause releases detrimental to human health and the environment.

A number of federal environmental laws require regulated entities to be designed, operated, and maintained in a manner to prevent hazardous releases into the environment. Due to potential Y2K computer problems, date-related failures could occur that may lead to the release of hazardous chemicals or other pollutants into the air, water, and land.

In addition, HR 775, the Y2K Act, was signed by President Clinton on July 20, 1999. This time-limited legislation is designed to establish certain procedures for civil actions brought for damages relating to Y2K computer failures.

EPA also has a new enforcement policy that is intended to encourage facilities to perform computer testing for potential Y2K glitches.

EPA has a Y2K website at www.epa.gov/year2000.



RULE COMPLIANCE DEADLINES

Rule 336 (Surface Coating Operations): By November 1, 1999, companies that use spray coatings with a VOC content (minus water) over 2 lbs/gal on metal or plastic are no longer allowed to use high pressure air atomizing guns. Instead, they must use low pressure guns (such as HVLP), an electrostatic system, or an airless (hydraulic pressure) system. For spray gun cleanup, you are no longer allowed to use lacquer thinner alone, or any other solvent with a VOC vapor pressure over 35 mm Hg.

Rule 345 (Vehicle and Mobile Equipment Coating): After November 1, 1999, all refinish-coating used in Maricopa County and made before January 13, 1999 must conform to the same national VOC limits as coatings made since January 13th. This includes refinish coatings for cars, trucks, buses, motorhomes, trailers, and any other vehicle that can travel or be towed on a public road.

Rule 353 (Gasoline Dispensing Stations): If fill pipes at filling station gasoline tanks are fitted with screens or other obstructions that are neither approved by the California Air Resources Board, nor specifically allowed by the station's air permit, the obstructions must be permanently removed by November 1, 1999.

3RD YEAR OF NO OZONE VIOLATIONS

The Phoenix ozone nonattainment area is completing its 3rd straight year of no violations of the National Ambient Air Quality Standard. Following the end of the ozone season in October, the next step will be to request and obtain a determination that the one-hour ozone standard has been attained, which will end the threat of reclassification to severe nonattainment status.

The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality and Maricopa County will be developing a draft State Implementation Plan (SIP) for public review and comment as soon as is feasible. The SIP will include the Maricopa County periodic emissions inventory, pertinent reasonably available control technology rules for volatile organic compound sources, and details of the area's enhanced monitoring network. Following the public hearing this fall, the SIP will be submitted to EPA for approval.

Development of a Maintenance Plan and a request for redesignation to attainment status will then begin. The Maintenance Plan will include a 1999 emissions inventory containing a mobile sources emissions budget to be used for future transportation conformity determinations, descriptions of contingency measures to be implemented if the one-hour ozone standard is violated, and a modeling determination demonstrating that the area will remain in attainment of the ozone standard for a minimum of 10 years after redesignation.

GREEN BUILDING EVENT

The City of Scottsdale will host the first annual Green Building Outlook 2000 event on Saturday, November 6, 1999 at the Scottsdale Center for the Arts. The program will feature builders, developers, and community leaders involved in green building and related environmental efforts. Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt has also been invited to speak.

Admission is free. Please contact Rich Polito at (602) 506-5102 or Maureen Lynch at (602) 506-5150 for more information.

REVISED RESIDENTIAL WOODBURNING PROGRAM

The 1999 - 2000 winter season will be the sixth year that Maricopa County has conducted a Residential Woodburning Restriction Program.

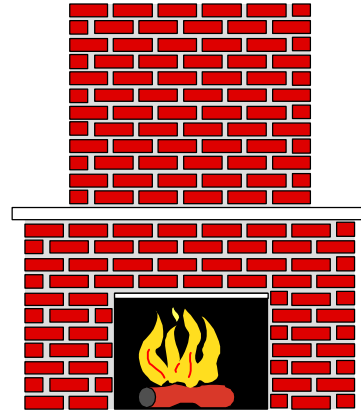
On October 5, 1994, Maricopa County adopted Rule 318 (Approval of Residential Woodburning Devices) and the Residential Woodburning Restriction Ordinance in order to control the emissions of carbon monoxide (CO) and particulate matter (PM-10) from residential wood burning. The Ordinance prohibits the use of non-approved residential woodburning devices during times when CO and/or PM-10 pollution is expected to reach unhealthful levels. Rule 318 establishes standards for the approval of residential woodburning devices.

On February 9, 1998, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced that the Ordinance and Rule 318 contained two deficiencies - Control Officer discretion and non-EPA approved testing protocols - and therefore could not be approved and incorporated into the State Implementation Plan (SIP). Maricopa County corrected this, and on April 21, 1999, the Maricopa County Board Of Supervisors adopted the revisions to the Ordinance and Rule 318.

The only effect the revisions will have on the way Maricopa County runs the Residential Woodburning Restriction Program is that the County will declare a High Air Pollution Advisory if air pollution levels could exceed not only the CO standard (more than 9 parts per million over an 8-hour period), but also if air pollution levels could exceed the PM-10 no-burn standard (more than 120 micrograms per cubic meter over a 24-hour period). Other than

that, the Program will be the same as in previous years.

From October through February, on days when the Valley's air pollution is expected to reach unhealthy levels, Maricopa County will declare a High Air Pollution Advisory. During an Advisory, residents are not allowed to use their fireplaces for a 24-hour period (from 10am to 10am the following day). Maricopa County also encourages residents to ride the bus, carpool, bike, and use other alternative modes of transportation during an Advisory.



Before lighting your fireplace, residents should call the Maricopa County Air Quality Update Line at (602) 506-6400 to find out if an Advisory has been declared. If you would like detailed information about the Residential Woodburning Restriction Program, please call the Clean Air Hotline at (602) 253-2687.

So we all can continue to enjoy the Valley's winter weather, residents should remember these simple tips:

- Don't use your fireplace when Maricopa County has declared a High Air Pollution Advisory.
- If you must use your fireplace, burn only dry wood, give your fireplace a generous air supply, and have your chimney inspected and swept by a professional chimney sweep.

NEW CONSTRUCTION NEW ORDINANCE

In December 1998, the Maricopa County Board Of Supervisors adopted an ordinance restricting the installation of non-EPA approved fireplaces or woodstoves in new residential construction.

If you are building a new home in Maricopa County and are considering installing a fireplace or woodstove, call Fred King, Maricopa County Planning & Development, at (602) 506-7170 for more information.

AIR POLLUTION HISTORY - CONCLUSION

In 1970, a new wave of environmental activity swept the country. It was Earth Year - the year of the environment - and the National Environmental Policy Act was passed in January. This was a commitment by the federal government to use all practical means to promote general welfare, while still attaining harmony with the environment.

1970 was also the year for a new set of federal Clean Air Act Amendments. Intensive media attention heralded the increase in public support for air pollution control agencies. By presidential reorganization, the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) was created in 1970 to consolidate environmental activities at the Federal level and to support state and local control and research efforts.

In 1971, EPA promulgated the first set of National Ambient Air Quality Standards for sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxide, particulates and carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons. Also in 1971, California adopted the first nitrogen oxide emission standards.

In 1971, the first Federal New Source Performance Standards for opacity were published. All references to Ringlemann or equivalent opacity were dropped. Now visible emissions were to be observed in terms of percent opacity.

In 1973, EPA proposed a 10% opacity standard for Portland cement plants and the Portland Cement Association sued the EPA Administrator on the grounds that the method's accuracy was not adequate to support the new standard. As a result of studies EPA performed in the field, the standard was raised to 20% opacity.

In 1976, in response to vinyl chloride release incidents and the increasing awareness of the number of toxic substances stored or used in industry, Congress passed the Toxic Substance Control Act.

With the oil embargoes of the early and late 1970's, fuel costs rose dramatically, which led to smaller cars with lower emissions and more fuel efficiency. New Jersey was the first state to enact an automobile inspection program, followed



by Oregon, and then Arizona in 1977. During this time, industry became more fuel and cost conservative, which led to lower stationary source emissions. There also was a trend to heat homes with wood stoves, and these emissions caused some urban areas to return to air pollution conditions not seen since the late 1800's. Asbestos also received much attention at this time due to its cancer potential, and the government began to remove it from schools and government facilities.

By 1980, acid rain became another "hot" issue. The primary pollutant was sulfur dioxide and acid rain became an issue between the US and Canada due to migratory patterns. Later studies have shown that acid rain in the West comes mainly from the oxides of nitrogen that are emitted from automobiles.

In 1980, the Federal Superfund Act was passed, which assisted in the cleanup of abandoned toxic waste dumps. Billions

of federal dollars became available for this cleanup effort.

During the 1980's, another important environmental issue came to the forefront - ozone. Scientists discovered the loss of portions of the ozone layer in the highest regions of the atmosphere. They determined that the loss was due mostly to chloroflourcarbons (CFCs) released from products like aerosols and refrigerants. Concern over this became an international problem and resulted in the 1989 Montreal Protocol, a multi-national agreement to eliminate CFC use by the year 2000.

In 1990, Congress passed extensive new Clean Air Act provisions that addressed modern air pollution problems and gave the EPA broader oversight authority.

In summary, we have seen vast improvements in air quality over the last 50 years, but there is still much work to be done. We have learned that for every advance in technology, there is always a corresponding impact of some kind on the environment. We must be cognizant of the fact that new technology creates new problems, but that solving them will enhance the quality of life for all of us.



COOL WEBSITES

If you know of a website you think other readers would like to see, send it to Dee Romesburg at dromesbu@mail.maricopa.gov.

This issue, we're listing Y2K sites:


- ★ EPA's Y2K Enforcement Policy at <http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/EPA-GENERAL/1999/March/Day-10/g5958.htm>
- ★ Az Division of Emergency Mgmt at <http://www.state.az.us/es/y2k>
- ★ Maricopa County Emergency Management at http://www.maricopa.gov/emerg_mgt/pdf/Y2K.pdf
- ★ Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) at <http://www.fema.gov/y2k>
- ★ General Services Administration at <http://www.itpolicy.gsa.gov/mks/yr2000/y2khome.htm>
- ★ Small Business Administration at <http://www.sba.gov/y2k>
- ★ The Cassandra Project at <http://www.cassandraproject.org>
- ★ CNET (computers & technology) at <http://www.cnet.com/Content/Reports/Special/Y2000/?l=1513>
- ★ ZDNet (computers & business) at <http://www.zdnet.com/enterprise/zdy2k/>

AIR RULE WORKSHOPS AND HEARINGS

Public workshops are held at 1001 N. Central Ave., Suite 560. Public hearings are held at the Board of Supervisors' Auditorium, 205 W. Jefferson St. Draft copies of rules are available at the Air Quality Division, 1001 N. Central Ave., Suite 201. For updates, call (602) 506-0169. This schedule, current Air Quality Rules, and proposed draft rules are available at <http://www.maricopa.gov/sbeap>.

OCTOBER 1999						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	
10	11 Columbus Day	12	13	14	15	
17	18	19	20	21 Workshop	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31 Halloween						

October 21st Workshop:
Rule 320 (Odors and Gaseous Air Contaminants) at 1 pm

NOVEMBER 1999						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
	1	2	3	4 Workshop	5	6
7		9	10	11 Veterans Day	12	13
14		16	17 Hearing	18 Workshop	19	20
21		23	24	25 Thanksgiving Day	26	27
28	29	30				

November 4th Workshop:
Rule 280 (Fees) at 9 am;
Rules 360 (New Source Performance Standards), 370 (Federal Hazardous Air Pollutant Program) and 371 (Acid Rain) at 1 pm

November 17th Hearing:
Rule 313 (Incinerators, Burn-Off Ovens & Crematories), Rule 315 (Spray Coating Operations) & the Residential Woodburning Restriction Ordinance at 9 am

[Tentative] November 18th Workshop:
Rules 310 (Fugitive Dust Sources), 310.01 (Fugitive Dust from Open Areas, Vacant Lots, Unpaved Parking Lots & Unpaved Roadways) & Appendix C at 9 am

DECEMBER 1999						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
			1	2	3 Hanukkah	4
		7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16 Workshop	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24 Holiday	25 Christmas
26	27	28	29	30	31 Holiday	

December 16th Workshop:
Rule 100 (General Provisions & Definitions) at 9 am;
201 (Emissions Caps) at 10 am;
220 (Non-Title V Permit Provisions) at 10:30 am;
240 (Permits for New Major Sources & Major Modifications to Existing Major Sources) at 11 am;
500 (Attainment Area Classification) at 11:30 am;
210 (Title V Permit Provisions) at 1 pm;
300 (Visible Emissions) at 2 pm.

Visibility

**Maricopa County Environmental Svcs. Dept.
Air Quality Division
1001 N. Central Avenue, Suite 201
Phoenix, Arizona 85004**

REDUCE WASTE!

We have a great idea to help you reduce waste and pollution - read *Visibility* on the internet! Not only will you save paper and mailing labels, but you'll also be able to see *Visibility* before anyone else. Every issue is available on our website at www.maricopa.gov/sbeap. You can also receive notification when each new issue is available via e-mail. Just send your name, company name, phone number, and e-mail address to Dee Romesburg at dromesbu@mail.maricopa.gov or call (602) 506-6794.



THE VISIBILITY NEWSLETTER

is published quarterly by the Pollution Prevention Committee of the Maricopa County Environmental Services Department (MCESD). Questions and requests to be added to the mailing list or email notification list may be addressed to Dee Romesburg at 1001 N. Central Ave., Suite 201, Phoenix, AZ 85004, by phone at (602) 506-6794, or by email at dromesbu@mail.maricopa.gov.

CONTRIBUTORS

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